

The Daily Freeman. EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his chest,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—order a martyr
For his freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

The DAILY FREEMAN, containing the full telegraphic report to the associated press in Boston, morning and evening, and a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, will be furnished during the Session to mail subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 for three months. For \$1.20 the DAILY will be sent three months, postage free. Two cents for single copies in wrapper, to be had at all times at the office. Members ordering papers to be sent regularly for the Session and wishing to pay the postage here will be supplied at the rate of two cents per number. The paper will be delivered to members and others at their rooms, at the rate of \$1.25 for three months.

The WEEKLY FREEMAN will be furnished to mail subscribers during the Session for twenty-five cents.

Files of the latest New York and Boston papers will be at all times at the FREEMAN Office, and those desiring to see those papers can do so by calling at this office.

The Harvest is Past, the Summer is Ended.

It has now been within a few days of seven months since the present rebellion commenced its violently aggressive work against the general government by opening fire from rebel batteries upon Fort Sumter. During all that period the government has met no rebuff in its demands upon the loyal States for money and men, but every requisition made has been met in a spirit of generous patriotism that has quenched nothing in defiance of the Republic.

Many weeks ago Secretary Seward made a statement to some of his friends and neighbors which, if taken literally, would have made the Federal force on the Potomac at that time nearly 300,000 men. It is probable, however, there was then not more than 150,000 effective men in Virginia and about Washington. This however is a pretty large army, and has been largely increased since by the moving forward of troops from all the North Eastern States. Vermont alone having more than doubled her force in the field. This army although not perfectly equipped in every respect, is yet, according to the statement of Mr. Russell, the London Times' correspondent, who has seen the finest armies of Europe, the best appointed and furnished army that was ever set in the field. In point of numbers it is quite doubtful whether the army of the Potomac will ever be in better condition for active operations than now, though in point of discipline and effectiveness, if it can be kept at its present numbers, it will be much stronger six months from now than at present.

The harvest is past the summer is ended, and the country is not yet saved. The telegraph has brought us, as the weeks and months since July 21st, have worn slowly away the stereotyped news that all is quiet on the Potomac, varied however occasionally with the intelligence of the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and the closing of the Potomac in the vicinity of Aquia Creek. The country has waited and waited patiently for the Union army to be got into a condition to do something toward putting down the rebellion. But as winter begins to draw close upon us, and we get word from the South that the roads will soon be exceedingly bad in Virginia, and the transportation of baggage and troops, and especially of heavy artillery be difficult, and in some sections next to impossible, it is not easy to suppress the apprehension that May will find our armies where October has left them, still on the banks of the Potomac.

We know that military men and unmilitary men in power, say that this is none of the business of the lay civilians, and especially of the Press of the Country, that they have nothing to do with the conduct of the war, or the movement of the troops, that their only business is either silence, or unqualified praise of the orders from headquarters. It is barely possible, however, that they have another duty in a Democratic Government, and that is to advise the rulers of the wishes and opinions of the people.

And certainly in Vermont, at least, we believe the people are now ready to have the rebellion put down. They are quite willing it should be put down by the strong arm. They don't care for many more proclamations or manifestoes, but they begin to look for work with sword and bayonet. They are anxious that the war should be brought home to the doors of the Rebels. They think the firing has been confined to those on picket duty long enough,—and—to use a parliamentary form of expression—Vermont is

unquestionably ready to call for the previous question,—and hopes our Army on the Potomac are prepared for the Main Question, viz: the suppression of the rebellion.

Preparations for the Expedition down the Mississippi.

We make an extract from a private letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, under date of Oct. 29, to a gentleman in this town. It gives some interesting details of the fitting out of boats for the projected expedition down the Mississippi. The writer says:

"Government is building large fortifications here and numerous steam frigates, propellers and floating batteries on which to float our army South. Eleven heavy steamboats have been built here, with wheels in the center of the boat, and all their machinery below the water-line. They have heavy bulwarks sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees and covered on the outside with scales of iron, 36 by 16 inches face and 2-1/2 inches thick; and wrought iron at that, bolted on with five bolts in each plate. These scales reach one foot under water and are ball proof. Ten iron-sided strong propellers have also been built, and forty solid timber floats 60 by 40 feet. The latter are made of timber 14 inches square, laid close together and bolted through and through, first lengthwise, and then crosswise, making a solid float of timber 60 by 40 feet and seven feet thick. This cannot be sunk or seriously injured by the largest shot. For a small breast work these floats have large timbers 14 inches square and two timbers in height, bolted fast to the floats. Slabs or plates of iron half an inch thick and bolted to these timbers and run higher than a man's head, and on a slope inward so that balls striking them will glance off. Each of these floats is to carry one very large gun and can be used for a bridge in case of need. They are to be towed by the propellers, each propeller towing four on their trip down the river. They require 80 men to man them, and are capable of doing great execution. All are ready to move South, and I am confident we shall have a good report of them.

Gen. Fremont is in close pursuit of Price and is fast driving the rebels out of this State."

SEVERE COAST STORM.—While here in Vermont, we had severely wind enough to move a leaf, there was, last Saturday and the succeeding night, along the Atlantic coast one of the severest storms of wind and rain that has been experienced for years. Among the many disasters to the shipping thus occasioned, was the total wreck of the Maritima, a merchant ship just from Liverpool, of 1000 tons, which was driven on to a ledge while running for Boston Light. Twenty-four persons, including the Captain, Mate, and several passengers, perished in the frightful commotion of breaching vessel and seething waters. Flooded wharves, damaged shipping and great loss of property, are also reported from every port as far South as the news has reached us; and much apprehension is felt for the safety of our Naval Expedition.

A NEW FOREIGN ARRIVAL, but no very special news. We notice, however, that the tone of the London Times towards us is softening. It now admits that England cannot break up our blockade without a breach of international law, which she would not think of attempting. It is believed that the shortness of the grain crops and the absolute necessity of depending on the United States for supplies, is teaching England and France the wisdom of keeping on good terms with us. It is well they can be taught any way, but it had been more to her credit if England would have acted from a less selfish motive.

THE LADIES of the little village of Wright's Mills, and vicinity, on Worcester Branch having formed an association for the purpose, have just completed and packed up to send off to our Vermont troops, a box of socks, blankets and hospital comforts, of the value of \$125.—"Many daughters have done virtuously," and, in works of patriotism, for the numbers of the place, perhaps they may justly claim the applicability of the rest of the quotation.

Since the publication of Mr. Cameron's letter to Gen. Sherman, we may without impropriety relate an anecdote of Gen. Fremont. A few days ago a Missourian came to him with ample certificates of his fidelity to the Union, asking permission to search through the camp for three slaves whom he believed to have been taken into the service of one of the Illinois regiments. The General politely declined, saying he could not allow any one to examine his camp for any purpose, except by regular authority of law, and then the applicant went away. After he had gone, Fremont turned to the gentleman with whom he had previously been talking: "I dare say," said he, "these persons may be here; but if they are, they have come expecting to find a refuge, and I will never violate the confidence they have reposed in me, so long as my name is John C. Fremont."—Tribune.

The *Irish Standard* says the ladies of Derby Lane and vicinity have prepared "one hundred pairs of feetings" to send to the Vermont regiments.

The following notice was found posted on the bulletin of a Western post office:

Lost.—A red calf. He had a white spot on 1 of his hind legs. He was a six kaf, I will give three dollars to anybody who will bring him home.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI.—It is estimated that over one hundred thousand loyal men, women and children have been driven from their homes in Missouri by the secessionists, and taken refuge in St. Louis or the neighboring free States.

Six Months.

Six months ago the great conspiracy of the Southern slave aristocracy blossomed out into open rebellion. On the 12th of April the insurgent Davis commanded that fire upon our flag and faithful garrison in Fort Sumter which awoke a nation to its peril. It was a memorable day for Americans, and those who experienced its anxious hours will hand down to their children a story which has no parallel in history.

A short half year has passed since then.—The 11th of April found the nation utterly and pitifully disarmed, and our crafty enemies armed at all points. The conspirators had diligently used their great opportunities. The sworn servants of the nation had robbed its arsenals of 300,000 muskets, its treasury of six million dollars; had dispersed our navy and the most faithful among its officers on officers or the most distant seas; had sent our small army to the farthest frontier lines; had placed the most important military posts in the hands of traitors like Twiggs. They had deliberately destroyed our credit abroad and at home; and having in every way tied the people hand and foot, these audacious aristocrats proceeded to revenge themselves for their first political defeat. They believed themselves secure; they had prepared their masked batteries; they beheld already 20,000,000 of people meekly submitting to 340,000 pampered, labor-hating aristocrats. They played a great game—and have lost it.

Let us review the months which have passed since the day of Sumter, and see what we have done. Six months ago we had not seven hundred soldiers within the reach of a defenseless capital. To-day we have probably two hundred thousand armed men on the line of the Potomac, and another hundred thousand in the West. Six months ago we had not arms to put into the hands of seventy-five thousand volunteers; to-day we have muskets, cannon, every supply in abundance for four times the number. Six months ago we could neither feed nor move an army of five thousand men; to-day every department of our vast military organization is completed, and we can make war across the continent. Six months ago we had not a dozen ships of war at hand; to-day we number our navy by the hundred, and are guarding a coast line of more than two thousand miles.

Six months ago the Government could scarcely borrow a few hundred thousands at twelve per cent.; to-day twelve millions of people lend it fifty millions of dollars at par. Six months ago the question was whether the people would support the Government; to-day the only question is whether the Government will support the people.

It is no slight work to have done in six months. An army of three hundred thousand men is formed, organized, drilled; commissary, supply, transportation and hospital stores are prepared and collected in the vast quantities required; all departments are systematized; and a people till now curiously ignorant of war, looks with just pride upon labors which the most warlike nation of Europe has never achieved in the same short time.

In these six eventful months there have been many days of deep discouragement—almost of despair; days like that of Ball Run, when our women wept bitter tears of shame at the disgrace of their sons and brothers; days when efficient teamwork looked triumphantly down upon helpless loyalty. The people have been impatient, and sometimes ill-judging. They have rashly condemned, and as rashly praised. They have demanded impossibilities and rejoiced over trivialities. Because hours seemed days, we have looked to see a year's work done in a month; and as fault-finding needs even less judgment than indiscriminate praise, we need not wonder that trivial losses have been magnified into disastrous defeats, while half-successes have made heroes whose fame will scarce outlive the first frost.

But whatever errors of judgment there may have been, the American people may say proudly that they have been guilty of no faults of temper; they have not turned their backs upon the plow, and the disgraceful failure of the white feather party proves how few are the cowards and traitors among us.

Looking back and surveying the field of to-day, we find reason only for pride and encouragement. Our preparations—necessarily on a scale as vast as the continent—are at last nearly completed: the complex and new machinery of our great armaments works smoothly; we have even achieved in a few months what England did not manage in double the time. We have the right man in the right place, and the nation feels confident that those to whom its most important interests and the lives of its soldiers are entrusted, are capable, faithful and energetic.

To the events of the next six months we may therefore look forward with daily brightening hopes, and ere the anniversary of the fall of Sumter we have a right to expect to see that flag again waving over the fortress and the bay of Charleston, which there suffered its first humiliation.

We notice from the *Journal* that Mr. PHELPS, whom we mentioned yesterday will speak Friday evening. His subject is to be "April 12th 1776 and 1861," doubtless a war poem. Mr. PHELPS though less than eighteen years of age has displayed unusual poetical talent, and is attempting to pay his college expenses by delivering his poems. He ought to be encouraged.

A German peddler in St. Albans, a boy has given five dollars worth of stockings and shirt for the Vermont Volunteers.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

Annual Session—1861.

Monday, Nov. 4.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—The Senate having convened, a call was ordered, when the following Senators answered to their names:—Moses, Barton, Dillingham, Edmunds, Harris, Morgan, Powers, Robbins, Upham, Wheeler, White, Willard.

No quorum being present, the Senate on motion of Mr. Edmunds adjourned.

HOUSE.—Pursuant to adjournment the assembly convened at 5 P. M. A quorum not being present, the clerk in the absence of the Speaker declared the House adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President announced the reception of the report of the Railroad Commissioner for 1861 ordered to lie.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Richardson, to pay Thomas E. Powers—dollars, being a balance due him for services as Superintendent of the rebuilding of the State House; to Com. on Claims. By Mr. Edmunds, authorizing the impounding of neat cattle and horses when unlawfully at large on the highway; to Com. on Printing. By Mr. Edmunds, to expedite interlocutory proceedings in courts of law; to Com. on Printing. By Mr. Powers, relating to the election and compensation of County Commissioners; to Com. on Printing. By Mr. Starr, incorporating the Glenwood Ladies' Bazaar; to Com. on Education.

House bills referred.—An act to pay B. W. Dean the sum therein mentioned; to Com. on Claims. To incorporate the Conn. River Valley Choral Society; on motion of Mr. Willard, to Com. on Roads. To incorporate the Vermont Italian Marble Company; to Com. on Manufactures. Altering the name of Silas Quimby, Jr.; to General Com. To incorporate the Troy Aqueduct Co.; to Com. on Manufactures. Amending the act of 1860, for the better protection of the Treasury; to Com. on Finance. Incorporating the Middlebury Gas Light Co.; to Com. on Manufactures. Altering the name of Luke Howard Piper; to General Com. To incorporate the Perkinsville Stone Co.; to Com. on Manufactures. Constituting Wm. Harry Ordway here-at-law of Peter Ordway; to General Com. Extending the charter of the Commercial Bank; to Com. on Banks. In addition to chap. 34 of C. S., in relation to the sale of property on mortgage process; to Judiciary Com. Granting a ferry to Henry C. Hawley; to Com. on Roads.

Resolution offered.—By Mr. Robbins, requesting the Com. on Finance to inquire into the necessity of continuing in force the act providing for the completion of the geological survey of the State; adopted.

Bills passed.—Senate bill 59, extending the charter of the Bank of Montpelier; 60, incorporating the Vergennes Gas Light Co., and 36, incorporating the Brandon Gas Light Co.

Senate bill 62, relating to the appointment of a Commissioner of supplies to the families of soldiers, was ordered to a third reading at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Senate bill 6, relating to the payment of the State quota levied at the extra session of Congress, being returned from the House with proposals of amendment, was referred to the Com. on Finance.

The joint resolution relating to the rendition of fugitives from service by soldiers of Vermont, was taken up.

Mr. Wheeler opposed the substitution of Mr. Willard's resolution, in a speech of great force and beauty, to which no all-tract could do justice.

Mr. Willard replied that it was not for the beauty of his rhetoric or elegance of its diction that he preferred his own to Mr. Wheeler's resolution, but because he thought we should resolve no more than we can carry out; it was not for us to decide constitutional questions. He deprecated most heartily the existence of the Fugitive Slave Law, but it was a law, and we must not say it shall or shall not be carried out. He thought to obey orders was not quite the only duty of the soldier, but also to receive the penalty of disobedience; of these he has the election.

Mr. Edmunds then offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas, it is that in momentous exigencies of affairs, sovereign States should declare the principles upon which they act, therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont, That the State of Vermont will stand by, and uphold with all her resources of men and money, the Constitution of the United States, as the supreme organic law of the land to which every citizen in every State owes direct and paramount personal obedience.

Resolved, That the existing rebellion, judged by the pretexts of its own movers, stands in the eyes of the civilized world as a wicked and unjustifiable conspiracy against the constitutional liberty of American citizens, and against the enlightened progress of the human race.

Resolved, That for the good of the whole, the safety and even the existence of local regulations ought, if need be, to be sacrificed to the great end of restoring the just sway of the Constitution and laws wherever the same may be menaced or set aside.

Resolved, That while innocent and loyal citizens in the rebellious districts ought to be lawfully protected in the enjoyment of liberty and property, and of all the privileges given by their State Constitutions and laws, all persons who engage in, or aid or abet the rebellion justly forfeit all the immunities and protections of law, and they of right ought to be deprived of their property for the benefit of the Government, and persons held to service by them ought to be set free, absolutely and forever.

Resolved, That the military power of the Government ought to be employed for the military purpose of conquering the armed opposition to the laws, and of bringing traitors to punishment, and that its employment for other purposes tends to weaken the patriotic zeal of the soldier, and is calculated to bring just odium upon our cause, in the opinion of mankind.

Resolved, That Vermont will consent to no compromise or truce with treason, and that she insists upon the vigorous and persistent prosecution of war, regardless of obstacles or consequences, until the complete and permanent restoration of constitutional order in every part of the land, and until impartial justice can be peacefully and effectively administered to the

chief conspirators in the rebellion, in the civil tribunals of the Government in their own States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the States which adhere to the Constitution, to be laid before their Legislatures, and to transmit copies thereof to our Senators and Representatives to be by them presented to Congress, and to transmit a copy thereof to the President of the United States.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Webster.

Journal of yesterday and Friday read and approved.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Roney of Brattleboro, a bill repealing an act approved Nov. 26, 1860, relating to common schools; to Com. on Education. By Mr. Roney of Derby, a bill incorporating the Derby Aqueduct Company; to Com. on Corporations. By Mr. Town of Woodbury, an act in relation to the rights of widows to the estate of their deceased husbands; to Com. on the Judiciary. By Mr. Dunn of Woodford, a bill in addition to chap. 45 of C. S. levy of executions, (the act provides that a team, and keeping for the winter, shall be exempt, to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars); to Com. on Judiciary.

Petitions presented and referred.—By Mr. Howe of Vernon, for a change in the fishing law; to Com. on Grand List. By Mr. Noyes of Burlington, two petitions asking for a charter of the bank of Burlington; to Com. on Banks.

The report of the Railroad Commissioner was received, and upon motion of Mr. Roney of Manchester, laid upon the table.

Resolution.—By Mr. Miller of Pomfret, no bill shall be received in this House after Saturday next, except such as may be reported by Com. or may come from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Gardner of Bennington, Saturday was changed to Thursday, and after brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Thomas, a resolution was ordered to lie, by a vote of 70, nays 65.

Bills passed.—House bill extending the charter of Commercial Bank. House bill granting a ferry to H. C. Holly. House bill relating to the sale of property by means process. On motion of Mr. Miner of Manchester, the vote refusing the third reading of House bill 129 was reconsidered; and the bill, on motion of Mr. Underwood of Newbury, laid upon the table.

A communication was received from the Levi Underwood, in behalf of commissioners appointed to settle with the Secretaries of the State Treasurer; saying that a full report of their proceedings would soon be ready, and would be before the House at an early day.

Mr. Harrington of Weybridge, asked leave to introduce a bill in amendment of Sec. 4 of Chap. 9 of C. S. relating to Auditor of accounts; referred to Com. on Judiciary.

House Bill relating to the appointment of commissioners to adjust and settle accounts of expenditures for military purposes, came upon special order. Mr. Jones of Warrenton moved to amend by changing the bill so that for one commissioner only instead of three.

Mr. Jones said that one would do better than more quickly than three. He was aware that it was not generally safe to amend bills that had been considered by committees, but in this case the facts were so prominent that every one could judge.

Mr. Noyes thought three commissioners required to do the work.

Mr. Nichols of Rutland, thought the amendment not democratic, and that more than one mind should judge of the justice of disbursement. He was aware that one might do the work more quickly, but it would not be wise to leave so important decisions to one.

On the question of amendment the yeas 29, nays 38 and the House refused to amend.

Mr. Baker of Keesebawh moved, that the bill be laid upon the table and made the speaker to-morrow afternoon. He stated that a similar bill had passed the Senate, which he hoped would be brought before the House before final action was taken upon this. The bill was ordered to lie.

Mr. Underwood of Newbury moved a suspension of the rule in regard to time, &c., and consideration of the vote refusing 3d reading of House bill 117, relating to towns and town officers. On the question of suspending the rule the yeas were 136, nays 5, and the rule was suspended. The House also reconsidered the vote and on motion of Mr. Lynde, the bill was ordered to lie.

Mr. Lynde called up House bill 17, relating to the listing law; the bill was ordered again read.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, three hundred copies of the Treasurer's report, in reference to expenses of the board of Education, were ordered printed. Adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.

The Commercial has advised from Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the rebels opened fire with two guns at points opposite Ganley Ferry and Camp Dimpkins, and a noisy fire of musketry.

Their object was evidently to cut off the supply train. They succeeded in sinking the ferry boat on Ganley river, and threw about 20 shells into the camp of the 11th Ohio Regiment. Not one of our men even was killed or only about 6 wounded.

The majority of the shells thrown by them did not explode. Their musketry was wild and irregular. The ferry boat was again raised on Friday night, and communication across the river restored. There was no firing on Saturday or on either side.

The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows: The rebels had possession of the left or west bank of the New river, and Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of the Ganley and New rivers, on the east side of New river. Gen. Cox's brigade, Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters near the junction of the river and between them, Gen. Burnside's brigade below the junction on the right bank.